

These Summer days are marked by Unusual activity in our Housefurnishing Department

We are making money by cutting prices, cleaning up the stock before our fall importations arrive.

Dinner Set.

One Hundred Pieces. \$5.98

Bright and delicate, filled in colors and gold lined. A full service for twelve persons. The above cut does not do justice to this set. Come and see it.

Mason's Fruit Jars,
—the kind your mothers used.
1-pt. 1-qt. 1-gal.
40c. doz. 44c. doz. 64c. doz.

Jelly Glasses,
—with tin covers.
1-2-pt. 1-2-pt. 1-2-pt.
15c. doz. 25c. doz. 27c. doz. 33c. doz.

Preserving Kettles,
—porcelain lined, highest grade.
3-qt. 4-qt. 6-qt. 8-qt. 10-qt.
12c. 15c. 24c. 29c. 34c.
12-qt. 14-qt. 16-qt. 18-qt. 20-qt.
38c. 49c. 59c. 69c. 79c.

Wash Tubs,
Pure cedar, with electric wire hoops.
1 size. 2 sizes. 3 sizes.
No. 1. No. 2. No. 3.
45c. 64c. 74c.

We're Cutting the Prices On Trunks. We're Cutting the Prices On Baby Carriages. We're Cutting the Prices On Refrigerators.

Men's Negligee Shirts.

79c for your choice of 40 dozen Negligee Shirts to be worn with white collars. Some have 2 separate lay-down collars and a pair of separate link cuffs with each. Also some lace Madras pleated bosoms among the lot.

Summer Corsets, = = 25c Ladies' Gauze Vests, = = 29c

The best corset for the money in America. Made of an excellent quality net, with 2 rust-proof side steels—thoroughly stripped and stayed.

Children's Ribbed Underwaists, = 12c

Sizes 3 to 10 years. Made of Egyptian yarn, with crocheted edge around neck and down front.

705-707-709 and 11 Pa. Ave.

MORE ABOUT DEWEY.

A Quiet Sort of Man Who is Honored and Trained by His Men.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)
Admiral George Dewey is the hero of this war who appeals most strongly to the popular imagination. He won his place by a splendid victory, in which personal daring went hand in hand with strategic skill, and he has kept it by the exhibition of other traits not always found in a successful fighter. In the management of the delicate question presented by the victory he won he has shown the qualities of a diplomat and an administrator. People are beginning to say of Dewey that he never makes a mistake. It is a dangerous reputation to have, for it will be a difficult one to maintain. It is doubtful whether even the victory in Manila harbor created a more favorable impression at home than the incident in Subic Bay. The one filled his countrymen with the joy of triumph, but the other produced in them the satisfying conviction that their interests were safe in Dewey's keeping, no matter what complications might arise. There is no parallel instance in American history of a great reputation so quickly made. Other military and naval commanders in other wars have come rapidly to the front, but with them there was some battle of minor importance or the gradually spreading publicity of a campaign. There has never been another who in a single day sprang so dramatically from comparative obscurity to world-wide fame.

Yet there is nothing dramatic in Dewey's character. He has always been known among his fellows as a modest, unassuming, competent officer, who went about his duties without demonstration and accepted responsibility simply as a duty. He is a man in the navy of proved gallantry, who has gained wide reputation from an effective phrase or a single word. He is not one of those who would fling out "Remember the Maine" as a slogan from his flagship, like Schley, or to threaten, like Evans, that he would "make Spanish the prevailing language in hell." He was never the kind of an officer whose name lends itself readily to the embellishment of adjectives. Nobody ever thought of calling him "fighting George," and he would have smiled on them with quizzical good humor if they had. There is nothing of the bluff sea dog about him.

Not many stories are current about

Mr. Pillsbury's Requests.

(From the New York Tribune.)
The will of the late George A. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis, bequeaths \$250,000 to the Pillsbury Academy, and \$50,000 each is given to the North-western Hospital for Women and the New Hampshire Central Home for Aged Women. The will also requests that the widow shall bequeath \$25,000 to the Pillsbury Academy, and \$50,000 to the aid of worthy young men and women, from \$2,000 for prizes for the support of the library. She is also requested to bequeath \$5,000 to the Hospital Association of Concord, N. H.

OUR BILL AGAINST SPAIN

She May Be Asked to Pay Four Hundred Millions.

TAKING IT IN TERRITORY

The Heaviest of Modern War Indemnities That Which France Paid to Germany—Increased Cost of War—The Compensation for the Maine—Other Items of Expense.

The heaviest war indemnity of modern times, says the New York Sun, was of course, that paid by Germany to France at the close of the war with Germany. The hostilities lasted over eight months, and the total cost of the war was estimated at \$1,500,000,000. Besides the cessation of Alsace and Lorraine, France had to pay Germany five milliards of francs (\$1,000,000,000) in installments, which were allowed to extend over three years. The original demand of Germany was at least \$2,000,000,000 more. M. Thiers strove in vain to save Metz, but it was to his exertions that the reduction in the amount of the indemnity was due.

The cost of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 has been estimated at \$450,000,000. Between the declaration of war by Russia and the treaty of San Stefano nearly eleven months elapsed. By this treaty the Porte admitted itself indebted to Russia in the sum of 1,400,000,000 rubles (about \$250,000,000) as indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war. The items in the account were as follows: \$400,000,000 for war expenses, \$250,000,000 for damages to the south coast of Russia, her export commerce, industries and railways; \$50,000,000 for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucasus, and \$50,000,000 for injuries suffered by Russian subjects in establishments in Turkey. In consideration of the financial embarrassments of the Ottoman Empire, Russia consented to accept in substitution for about three-fifths of the total sum the various territorial concessions sanctioned by the treaty of Berlin. This left a balance of \$250,000,000 due to Russia by Turkey, and a part of it is still unpaid.

The latest and most lenient war indemnity was that levied by victorious Turkey on Greece last year. The Sultan was obliged by the great powers of Europe to cut it down to \$20,000,000, which was not a fourth part of what it actually cost him. A few corporations, taken from official records, will serve to put the great increase in the cost of war as now conducted, with all the modern improvements, in a clear light. The war for independence lasted eight years, and its cost is officially recorded as \$150,000,000, using round figures. There were about 30,000 troops engaged in it, but it was a third more than have been called out in the present conflict with Spain. It follows that, accepting Mr. Dingley's estimate of \$500,000,000 as the cost of the present war, it is going to cost three times as much to fight Spain for one year in 1898 as it cost to fight Great Britain for the eight years from 1775 to 1783. The cost of \$150,000,000, which was the cost of the war, was the cost of the United States a little over \$100,000,000, and to carry it on we put in the field 55,000 nearly three times as many as we now have under arms.

The Mexican war, which lasted two years and three months, cost the American people \$100,000,000 and 112,000 troops were engaged in it. If the number of troops which carried our flag victoriously to the capital of Mexico had been doubled they would have about equaled the number of the army of the United States against Spain, and the cost of the two years and three months of operations would have been about \$200,000,000. From which it is a plain deduction that, with the same number of men under arms, a year's war in 1898 is about five times as expensive as was a year of war in 1846.

The cost of our great civil conflict has been put down at \$1,500,000,000, but that estimate includes all expenses growing out of the war, as well as the actual cost of the military and naval operations. The direct outlay of the United States Government in carrying on the war for four years was \$3,400,000,000, and in the course of the struggle 2,532,142 Union troops were engaged. It is calculated that the number of troops actually engaged on the Union side averaged 2,236,158 for three years. Hence it appears that the direct cost of the war, counting the number of years' basis, was about \$1,400,000,000 a year. But Mr. Dingley has told us that it will cost \$500,000,000 to keep 200,000 men fighting Spain for one year, and more than one-third as much as it cost the Government to keep 2,236,000 men fighting the Confederate States for the same length of time.

It is easy to understand why modern warfare is so much more costly than the old-fashioned kind if we turn to a few of the leading items in the military and naval expenditure of our time. The average cost of a first-class battleship is \$10,000,000. The cost of the Maine, which was a battleship of the second class, was \$2,500,000. An armored cruiser of the Brooklyn type cost \$3,000,000. An armored ram like the Katahdin cost \$1,000,000. A double-turreted monitor cost about \$1,500,000. A single-turreted monitor cost about \$600,000. A protected cruiser cost all the way from \$1,000,000 to \$2,700,000; the Collier, the fastest and the Collier, the fastest of the Detroit type cost \$300,000. An unarmored gunboat like the Concord cost \$200,000. A composite gunboat of the Newport class cost \$1,000,000. A dynamite gunboat like the famous Vesuvius is worth \$350,000. A torpedo boat of the Pacific pattern cost \$250,000. We have not lost sight of the vessels in the war with Spain. The Maine, destroyed in Havana harbor before the war began, cost \$2,500,000. This kind that will figure in the coming bill of costs. The Maine cost about \$2,500,000 to build. A more serious item will be compensation for the lives of the 350 American sailors that were destroyed. The Navy Department's latest estimate of the cost of the destruction of the Maine is \$1,500,000. This has nothing to do with the cost of the war, but it is a very serious item. It covers only such things as coal, hemp, wire, anchors, cables, chains, naval instruments, compasses, bunting and other things, that come strictly under the head of "ships' equipment."

The high cost of modern ordnance and ammunition will also help swell the cost of the indemnity bill. A complete supply of ammunition will once all the vessels sent to sea against Spain cost about \$1,750,000. One battleship's full supply of shot and shell cost about \$400,000. Every time one of our monster 13-inch guns is fired the charge costs \$1,500; a great many of these charges are already included in our bill against Spain. The smaller guns are fired at a cost running all the way from \$200 up to \$1,000 for each charge. The guns themselves are costly, too. The bill for 100 high-powered steel guns for the coast defense, built at Bethlehem, Pa., is \$3,500,000—averaging \$35,000 apiece.

Mr. Dingley's estimate of \$500,000,000 as the cost of our war operations against Spain for a year covers all these things, and is probably a calculation well within the actual expenditure. Even though Spain sues for peace quickly it is not possible for our Government to avoid a large portion of the cost of the war. The troops have been called out and contracts of all kinds have been made for months ahead.

The indemnity demanded of Spain, therefore, will probably be not less than the cost of nine months of war, based on Mr. Dingley's estimate—\$375,000,000. But, then, there is the alternative of territory. Where do we select the territory to be taken large areas of territory from the conquered nation it has usually been counted as part of the indemnity. So that if the ownership of the Philippines, the Ladrones, Cuba, and Porto Rico passes from Spain to Uncle Sam, and to the people of these islands under the protection of the United States, that may be allowed to reduce the amount of the indemnity very considerably.

Captain Chandler Will Speak.

Capt. Chandler, who is stationed at Hampton, Va., arrived in this city yesterday and will speak at the celebration of Labor Day, which, this year, will fall on Monday, September 5. It is the one day of all the year which the wage-earners throughout the country call their own and observe as a general holiday. Especially is this true of the members living in the District of Columbia, for it was with them that the idea of establishing a workingman's holiday originated, and the local leaders were directly instrumental in having Congress pass an act creating the holiday. The day will be observed in various ways. The trades unionists have perfected arrangements for an excursion to River View and the Knights of Labor and the unions affiliated with the local Federation of Labor will spend the day at Marshall Hall. At both these places programs of interesting athletic sports and other amusements will be given. The committees of amusement have been busy for some time preparing for the celebration of the day, and it is safe to say that those who go to either of these delightful river resorts on Labor Day will find plenty to interest and amuse them.

As on previous occasions of this kind the merchants of the city have contributed liberally in the way of offering prizes to the winners of the athletic contest. There will be a prize fancy dancing by some of the most popular of the terpsichorean artists.

"August"... "Bargain Tables"... Palais Royal



Liner Building.....G Street

Let any fair young reader ask mother or grandmother what this means, and she will be answered something like this: For twenty years it has been the annual custom at the Palais Royal to begin August with a clearance sale, when summer stocks are thrown on Bargain Tables, ticketed at surprisingly little prices, creating the greatest enthusiasm.

Abridged List of Monday's Bargain Tables.

Table No. 40. (Fourth floor.) You don't want to use Lace Curtains now, but here are prices to make you look ahead, and save nearly 50 per cent. Reduced to \$2.25, from \$3.95; to \$1.48, from \$2.95; to \$1.25, from \$2.25; to 95c, from \$1.75, and a few odd pairs at only 39c	Table No. 14. (First floor.) The ribbed vests, in plain colors and stripes; also hose in tans, grays, boot patterns and polka-dots. Odd lots; some here 15 cents. Choice for 10c	Table No. 11. (First floor.) Remnants of a season's selling of Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Hair Brushes, and Combs. Odds and ends. Some worth 30c apiece. Choice for only 16c	Table No. 17. (Second floor.) Here you will find those 35c Foulard Silks and the best 50c Wash Silks. Plenty of waist lengths. Some dress lengths, per yard. 19c
Table No. 41. (Fourth floor.) Real Irish Point Lace Curtains reduced as follows: From \$12; to \$5.95 from \$8.50; to \$4.50, from \$6.95; to \$3.75, from \$5.95; and a few \$2.75 odd pairs at \$2.75	Table No. 4. (First floor.) Will contain nearly half a hundred pieces of best Double-faced Satin Ribbons, in pinks, blues and white, and Fancy Check and Plaid Taffeta Ribbons, on light grounds. Widths used for hats, neck bows, etc. Qualities heretofore sold at 10c to 15c yard. Choice for 8c	Table No. 1. (First floor.) Monster table on basement floor filled with the following: Salt Shakers...Flower Vases... Fruit Stands...Spoon Holders... Saucers...Measuring Cups...Whisky Glasses...Champagne Glasses...Pickle Dishes...Olive Dishes...Water Glasses...Wine Glasses...Chopping Knives...Potato Mashers...Wooden Spoons...Stove Pokers...Butter Paddles...Mouse Traps...Japanese Toothpicks...Steel Carpet Tacks...Bird Cage...Spring Garden Trowels...Fire Lighters...Dust Brushes...Bottles of Blue...Ammonia...Japanese Straw Mats...Paint Brushes...Examel Spoons...Shoe Brushes...Carved China Mugs...Carved China Pitchers...Berry Saucers...Bowls...Fruit Saucers...Soup Plates...25 ft. of Cloth...Linen...Garden Rake...Garden Spade...Garden Hoe...Toilet Paper...Hand Tubs...Tin Cans...Cake Cutters...Nutmeg Graters...Large Dippers...Wire Soap Racks...Funnels...Saucepan...Quart Cups...Pie Tins (all sizes)...Bread Tins (all sizes)...Apple Corers...Cake Ties...Beating Spoons...Cup...Strainer...Quart Buckets...Tin Scoops...Cake Turners...Bread Toaster...And many other articles worth up to 10c. Choice for 3c	Table No. 9. (First floor.) The 7c to 10c Laces are to fill this table. In the lot are Torchons, Mace-lins, and Point Lierre Edges and Insertions, 1 to 3 inches wide. Choice, per yard. 5c
Table No. 3. (First floor.) Lot of those genuine imported Spuchel...Curtains...in elegant designs. Those 54 inches long reduced from \$1 to 50c, those 64 inches reduced to 40c	Table No. 8. (First floor.) Near G Street entrance. Choice of various Shirt Waist Sets, Cuff Buttons, Hat Pins, Hair Pins, Watch Chains, Lace Pins and Brooches, Belts, Shell-lane Combs, etc. Odd lots, 50c. To 75c articles at only 39c	Table No. 7. (First floor.) Here will be made-up pieces; 95c for those \$2.50 Organdie Sashes, with lace edge—\$1.95 for the \$3 Black Taffeta Silk Sashes, with girdle and belt buckles—and last of the Stocks, Bowls, and Jabots of silks, chiffons, laces and ribbons, 75c to \$2.50 pieces, 39c for only	Table No. 20. (Third floor.) Various lots of \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Shirt Waists, in white and colors. Odd lots, but all sizes among the many. Some prettily lace and embroidered. Choice for only 69c
Table No. 35. (First floor.) Best Japanese Fans are last to go, and so we fill this table with those 25c to 35c. Parchment Fans richly ornamented and with sticks of embossed in gold. Choice for 15c	Table No. 39. (First floor.) Here are 50c warranted All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with initials embroidered by the nuns and peasants of France and Ireland. All initials, and only 10c	Table No. 16. (Second floor.) Arnold's famous Dimities will fill a large table on second floor. 15c yard the standard retail price all over the U. S. to be 8c	Table No. 21. (Third floor.) Those Dress Skirts of pique and duck, in white and colors; some of white, with blue bands, and some of blue, with white bands, are unusually attractive. Sold until now at \$2.25, \$2.45, \$2.75 and \$2.95. Choice \$1.98 Monday for
Table No. 13. (First floor.) Here are various lots of Ribbed Little Vests and Hose, those that have sold until now at 50c to 59c. Broken lots but a big table full. Choice for only 25c	Table No. 30. (Third floor.) Last 18 of our famed 58 Silk Petticoats; some in colors, some black, all with corded ruffles. Choice \$4.98 Monday for only	Table No. 10. (First floor.) Odds and Ends from the Notion Department. The following for 1 cent: 100 Curling Irons...5c. The Clasp...2c. Shell Hair Pins...12c. "Wisdom" Hair Pins...6c. Kid Curliers...12c. Safety Pins...1c. Pair Dress Fasteners...1c. Pair Corset Clips...1c. Dozen Dais Steel...1c. Black Corset Lacer, four yards...1c. Yard Silk Banding...Memorandum Books...Aluminum Tumblers...2c. Card Holder...Eyes...Copyright Vocal and Instrumental Music...1c. Pair Shoe Lacers...1c. Dozen Hat Pins, cut amber heads...1c. Dozen Mourning Shawls...1c. Cube of 50 Assorted Taffeta Pins...1c. Cube of 50 Darning Cotton...1c. Tracing Wheels...French Tissue Paper. Choice for only 1c	Table No. 29. (Third floor.) Filled with 75c to 50c Corset Covers, Drawers, Chemises and Skirts. Odd lots, but all sizes among the many. Some prettily lace and embroidered. Every trimmed. Choice for 21c
Table No. 33. (First floor.) Here are 50c warranted All Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, with initials embroidered by the nuns and peasants of France and Ireland. All initials, and only 10c	Table No. 22. (Third floor.) Here will be the All-linen Bleached Irish Damasks, 62 inches wide; thousands of yards have been sold at 95c yard. Acknowledged as good as most table linens retailed at 75c yard. Monday's price 45c	Table No. 10. (First floor.) Bewitching Gowns and Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises are here. Some of the pieces comprised wedding outfits, for one reason or another returned to stock. Some exquisite pieces show marks of window display. The values are \$2.50 to \$3.95 apiece. Choice for 97c	Table No. 10. (First floor.) Bewitching Gowns and Skirts, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises are here. Some of the pieces comprised wedding outfits, for one reason or another returned to stock. Some exquisite pieces show marks of window display. The values are \$2.50 to \$3.95 apiece. Choice for 97c

Palais Royal (A. LISNER) Grand with Sts.

LABOR DAY.

Local Workingmen Preparing for an Enjoyable Celebration.

The members of local organized labor are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of Labor Day, which, this year, will fall on Monday, September 5. It is the one day of all the year which the wage-earners throughout the country call their own and observe as a general holiday. Especially is this true of the members living in the District of Columbia, for it was with them that the idea of establishing a workingman's holiday originated, and the local leaders were directly instrumental in having Congress pass an act creating the holiday. The day will be observed in various ways. The trades unionists have perfected arrangements for an excursion to River View and the Knights of Labor and the unions affiliated with the local Federation of Labor will spend the day at Marshall Hall. At both these places programs of interesting athletic sports and other amusements will be given. The committees of amusement have been busy for some time preparing for the celebration of the day, and it is safe to say that those who go to either of these delightful river resorts on Labor Day will find plenty to interest and amuse them.

The Troops Will Not Be Permitted to Buy Articles of Food at Stands and Hucksters Have Been Denied Admittance to the Camp—Second Division to Go to Sea Girt.

Yesterday's typhoid record at Camp Alger was one death and fourteen new cases. The disease is rapidly spreading, and it seems that nothing can be done to prevent an epidemic. The last victim of the fever was Private Foulkrod, of Company G, Twelfth Pennsylvania. The body will be sent to Williamsport, Pa., this morning.

This is the seventeenth death in seven days from typhoid and twenty-nine new cases have been sent to the Fort Myer hospital in the last forty-eight hours. The surgeons have done everything possible but without effect.

The drinking water has been pronounced pure, nevertheless the fever rages. The troops are not allowed to purchase anything at stands. All hucksters and peddlers are denied admittance to the camps. A board of surgeons will soon be appointed to investigate the causes of the fever.

After much deliberation it has been decided to send the Second Division to Sea Girt, N. J. This information has not yet been leaked out officially, but several of the colonels who have demanded a change have been so informed by Gen. Graham.

This has been chosen as the best way in which to get the troops into a healthy camping place, as there is no room at Duane Island. The First Division will be stationed at the latter place, where the sanitary conditions are good. The boys of the Second Division cannot get away from Camp Alger too soon.

There will be a great time in camp on pay day, and big clouds of trouble are looming up. Yesterday a delegation of five representatives each from the Sixth Pennsylvania, Seventh Illinois and Sixth New York regiments went around to the other commands as a committee, inquiring as to what was to be done on pay day.

They submitted their plans to leave camp in a body and go home as soon as they received their pay. The plans leaked out through the quartermaster's department of the Fourth Missouri, as the men there denounced the scheme and refused to co-operate.

The boys who insist that they are not going to be troubled and that there is nothing to be afraid of in the double guard or ball cartridges, as the sergeants will select men for the guard who are "all right," and who will swing in with the crowd at the proper time.

Col. Schall, of the Sixth Pennsylvania,

Removed!

Prof. Raphael Moore has moved from 306 15th st. to 2905 K st. n.w., where he will give instruction upon the Morse Patent Typing System. August 15 to September 15, \$15.00. After that date, \$25.00. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring and Riding Habits.

